The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,667—New Series. BOMBAY—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	Per Ann.	Rs. 68
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Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	3 „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servan, Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged or at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences: Each—Two Rupees.

"Bombay Gazette" Overland Summary.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy..... As. 4.

All Orders, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATIONS COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,942 Tons, on SATURDAY, 18th Nov., 1879, at 5 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Mormugao, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Nagapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Metapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th Nov., 1879, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on THURSDAY, 13th Nov., 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, *via* SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,272 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th November, 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. GOA, 1,906 Tons.

Saloon passage	Rs. 500
Second Class passage	„ „ 335

The GOA is due in London about 25th December. Transfer at Aden made by Company. The Goa carries a Surgeon.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,272 Tons, on MONDAY, 17th November, 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th November 1879. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Rubattino & Co., Genoa.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of *each Month*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wines
Suez	350	220	60	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	440	240	140	
Naples	500	240	140	
Leghorn	500	240	140	
Genoa	500	240	140	Without food.
Marseilles	530	240	145	

Children under 8 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st December, 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th December, 1879.
ASSYRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st January, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON are now issued here at rates which can be learnt rom the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa, can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of Information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, September, 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO GENOA AND LIVERPOOL.

THE new Steamer BRITANNIA, 3,000 Tons, Captain Robert Hutchison, will sail from BOMBAY for GENOA and LIVERPOOL, on SATURDAY, the 22nd November.

This steamer has been specially built for the Indian trade, and her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck.

Passage Money to Genoa	Rs. 400
Do. Liverpool	„ 500

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th October 1879.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

THE TRINACRIA, S. S., 2,107 Tons 424 H. P., Captain White, will sail from Bombay for Marseilles on SATURDAY, the 8th December.

Passage Money, Rs. 400.

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th November 1879.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1834.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000.

LOCAL BOARD.

W. S. D. Blackwall, Esq., Manager Agra Bank.
Andrew Hay, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
John Gordon, Esq., Secy., Chamber of Commerce.

ANNUAL distribution of profits to participating Policy-holders (six years in force) applied either to a reduction of premium, or as an addition to the amount assured.

Average reduction per annum on original premium for the last 16 years, 50 PER CENT. OR TEN SHILLINGS IN THE POUND.

Claims upon Indian Policies paid without reference to the Home Board upon production of satisfactory proof of death.

REDUCED SCALE OF RATES FOR INDIA.

Prospectuses on application.

KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay Branch. Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879	
ANCONA	3081	600	E. G. Stead	17th Nov.	(*a*)
BANGALORE	2942	450	C. Fraser	24th do.	(*a*)
GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	1st Dec.	(*a*)
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	8th do.	(*a*)
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	15th do.	(*a*)

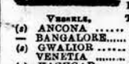
Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*a*) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	26th Nov.
BOKHARA	3023	450	W. D. Anderson	9th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched or the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 25th October 18 9. Acting Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 Bales grey shirtings, 6 lbs.
10 „ „ dhoties.
5 Cases white muslin.

On account and at the risk of Cadurbhoy Momunjee.—

5 casks iron rice bowls. ex. s.s. Coromandel.
100 bundles round sheet iron, ex s.s. Europa.

By order of Messrs. D. P. Batha & Co. and on account and at the risk of Borah Essoofally Ebramjee.

12 P. real gold brocades each 3 yds.

On SATURDAY the 22nd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 27, Malabar Hill, near the Police Chowkey, the valuable and handsome French polished teakwood household furniture, best plated, glass and porcelain wares superior oil and water colour paintings by Louis Frank, one valuable lens by Voigtlander, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of T. L. F. Beaumont, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter; catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days here the day of sale.

SALE OF TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 19th inst. at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Nobr Mahomed Abdool Rahman—

102 Second class teak squares.
24 First class do. do.

And at the Mazagon Darookhana on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Abdool Rahaman Dada,

About 4,500 pieces of teak boards and scantlings of various sizes.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF LAND AND CHAWL AT PAREL, CLOSE TO THE LALL BAUG.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd day of November 1879, at 4 o'clock p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned Inam Land and Chawl erected thereon, viz:—

All that piece of Inam land or ground containing 1,732 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Parel, with the messuages or tenements and buildings containing 16 compartments thereon erected, assessed under No. 31 in the books of the Municipality, fronting the Parell Road, le ding to Parell Government House, and bounded on the north by Lowjee Wadia's Dispensary, on the east by the property of Mr. Nasserwanjee Manockjee Petit (known as Lall Baug), on the south by the property of Mr Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, and on the west by the Parell Road leading to Parell Government House, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of numerous persons as tenants, and are now occupied by Nherwanjee Manockjee Coachman and several others as tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

FOR SALE.

A few barrels Belfast ham and Britania, just received per steamer "Columbia."

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th November 1879.

HOTELS.

FOR VISITORS TO
MAHABLESHWER.

THE well known FOUNTAIN HOTEL will be OPENED from 10th October, 1879.

The Proprietor has several houses to let for the Cold and Hot seasons.

C. COWASJEE SHAPURJEE,
Proprietor, Fountain Hotel.

THE CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL.

THE Proprietor of the above Hotel begs to announce to the European Gentry of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he is now prepared to accommodate BOARDERS, VISITORS, and FAMILIES at the above Hotel on the most reasonable terms. The premises are those formerly known as "CUMBALLA HOUSE," and are most delightfully situated in the healthiest part of Bombay. They command a fine view of the sea and of Breach Candy, and the rooms are open to the cool, refreshing, and health-giving westerly sea-breezes.

Being also situated in a comparatively retired and quiet spot, this Hotel possesses all the advantages of a private residence, without the inconvenience of keeping up a large private establishment, and is in other respects admirably suited for families, and for residents on Malabar Hill and Breach Candy, and others, who entertain a repugnance to Hotel life in the sense in which that term is generally understood and applied in Bombay. A Sitting-Room and Bath-Room, &c. are attached to each Bed-Room, which for cleanliness, convenience, and comfort leave nothing to be desired. A first class Table is provided; the Breach Candy swimming Bath is in the immediate neighbourhood of the premises.

Boarders and others staying at this Hotel have the additional advantage of being able to reach the Fort without passing through the Native town, while he distance is only about the same as from Byculla.

NOTICES.

HIGH TEST
KEROSENE OIL,
150° Fire Test.
120° „ „
TUDOR & COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.

KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY.

THE Public are hereby informed that the KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY will be RE-OPENED for GOODS and COACHING TRAFFIC on and from the 15th November. The running of Trains will be as under:—

Down Trains.			Up Trains.		
Stations.	On Week days and Sundays.		Stations.	On Week days and Sundays.	
	Mix.	Mix.		Mix.	Mix.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Jalamb. Dep.	10 30	6 0	Khamgaon. Dep.	8 45	4 15
Khamgaon, Ar.	11 15	6 45	Jalamb, Ar.	9 30	5 0

See also public Time Bills exhibited at Stations. Further information can be obtained at the Stations, or from the undersigned.

By Order,

W. J. CHAMBERLAIN,
Traffic Superintendent.

Ahmednagar, 6th November 1879.

DYSENTERY! DYSENTERY! DYSENTERY!!!

MOTIWALA'S DYSENTROYNE is a sure Specific in all cases of Dysentery, simple or chronic, with or without blood.

Dysentroyne is made from purely Vegetable Drugs and is free from Opium, Calomel and other Vegetable and Mineral Poisons.

Dysentroyne removes Colics, Windiness, Indigestion, and Vomiting and completely checks Diarrhœa and all kinds of Bowel Complaints.

Dysentroyne is pleasant to the taste and never produces nausea.

Dysentroyne, whilst completely curing the above complaints, never brings on Costiveness.

To test the marvellous curative powers of Dysentroyne, a trial is all that is solicited, the result being left to speak for itself.

Sold in phials at 4 annas and 8 annas each by

Messrs. B. S. MADON and Co., No. 12, Meadow Street, Fort, Bahakrote, opposite the Jooma Musjid, and by all respectable Shopkeepers and Vendors of Medicine in all parts of Bombay, Tanna, Poona, Nowsari, Surat Branch, Ahmedabad, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Indore and Dhollera.

Manufactured by S. B. MOTIWALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

Of the numerous Testimonials given by respectable Gentlemen, one is printed below:—

My son Gunputrao, a lad thirteen years old, who was suffering for two-and-two days from chronic diarrhœa, had four or five full, watery stools daily and was under medical treatment during that period. The usual remedies were resorted to, and amongst other things, he was treated with bismuth, compound creta, opia es, and arsenic alba, but he did not at all get better. He grew worse under the treatment, lost his appetite and became extremely weak. I was at last induced to use Mr. Dosabhoy Beramjee Motiwala's Dysentroyne, and am exceedingly glad to testify to its efficacy inasmuch as four or five days' use of it, giving fifteen drops thrice a day, has entirely cured my son who is now enjoying very good health.

It gives me great pleasure to recommend with great confidence this new medicine to persons suffering from Dysentery, as it is enabled me to save the life of a Brahmin acquaintance of mine at Tanna who, suffering from strong chronic dysentery and passing blood at each stool, had been eventually given up by his medical attendants. He has entirely been cured by up by his medical attendants. He has entirely been cured by this medicine in a marvellously short time.

SOKAR BAPUJI,
Interpreter and Translator, High Court.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

V. R.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

SECOND WEEK AND CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE ROYAL MARIONETTES,
THIS EVENING AND TO-MORROW,
at 9 o'clock.
ENTIRE CHANGE.
NEW PROGRAMME.
NEW SONGS, NEW DANCES, NEW JOKES,
BY
THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS.
Now acts by
THE ITALIAN FANTOCCINI.
Bouts of Laughter and Astonishment at
THE DANCING SKELETON,
The most wonderful piece of Mechanism ever witnessed.
—The whole concluding with the
WONDERFUL PANTOMIME,
LITTLE RED-RIDING HOOD,
With all the Grand Spectacular Effects, Songs, Incidental Music, Beautiful Scenery and Lime Light Effects.
THE COMIC CLOWN AND PANTALOON
must be seen to be appreciated.
GREAT TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
Far eclipsing anything seen before out of London.
☞ SPECIAL NOTICE. ☜
In compliance with very numerous requests
AN AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE,
For the convenience of Families and Children,
will be given
ON SATURDAY NEXT,
Commencing at four o'clock.
Children half price to all parts of the Hall. Native Servants accompanying same, half price.
School Children in number admitted at a nominal rate on application to the Manager.
Adults Rs. 3, Rs. 2 and Re. 1, and on this occasion to Gallery at Annas 8.
Early application for seats to SOUNDY & Co., Fort.
H. R. HARWOOD, Manager.

COOPER AND COMPANY,
NEWS AGENTS.

FOREIGN AND ENGLISH
NEWSPAPER
AND
PERIODICAL
Subscription for 1880 to be paid in before November 25th.
Lists on application.

COOPER & Co., BOMBAY.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY OF KURRACHEE, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, which is advertised to be held on TUESDAY, the 18th day of November, 1879, will be convened on THURSDAY, the 20th day of November, 1879, at 2 p. m.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE,
Bombay, 12th November 1879. Manager.

UMBRELLA WALKINGSTICKS.

THIS novelty is in the first place a substantial Bamboo Walkingstick of some four or five joints. The stick serves as a sheath to a good, stout, silk umbrella, with strong, light, steel ribs. When wanted the stick can be folded up, telescope fashion, and put in the coat pocket, a very convenient and natural combination, price Rs. 21 each.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established 1847.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, up to noon of the 10th proximo, for supplying the Press for twelve months ending 31st December, 1880, with MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES, of which Samples can be seen on application to the Superintendent, from whom forms of Tender can be obtained.

Each Tender must be marked outside "Tender for the Supply of miscellaneous Articles to the Government Central Press," and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs (5) Fifty, which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the Agreement if his Tender is accepted.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JOHN NUGENT,
Acting Secretary to Government,
Bombay Castle, 6th November 1879.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 13th, 14th and 15th instant, on account of the URSWA HOLIDAY:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. D. CAIRNS, pro Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, & China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.
Bombay, 4th November 1879.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

ધી બોમ્બે, બરમા ટ્રેડીંગ કારપોરેશન, લીમીટેડ.

ધી બંબે, બરમા ટ્રેડીંગ કારપોરેશન, લિમિટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Corporation will be held at the office of the above Corporation No. 2, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at half past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

I. To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
II. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.
Bombay, 13th November 1879.

The BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the INSPECTION of the shareholders at the Office of the Corporation, No. 2, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay, from TO-MORROW, the 14th to 12th December.

W. & Co.,
S., T. & M.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 34.)
CEYLON—EAST COAST.
BATTICALOA LIGHT.

WITH reference to this Department Notice to Mariners, No. 32, dated the 6th October, 1879, the Master Attendant, Colombo, has given further notice that the Batticaloa Flagstaff has been shifted to a new position close to the old one, and that the Fort light is now hoisted on it at the former elevation of 50 feet above the sea.

By Direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 4th November 1879.

This Notice affects the following:—

British Admiralty Charts, Nos.	2031, 833, 70a, and 1485.	
„ „	Light list for 1879.	
Indian Marine Survey Charts, Nos.	155, and 103a.	
„ „	Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 442.	
„ „	Light list for 1879.	

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

Publications of the Marine Survey Department may be purchased at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

By Order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,
JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government of Bombay,
Marine Department.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of COTTON WASTE in three qualities required by the Company for twelve months, commencing first day of February next, to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be ordered.

The annual consumption averaging 5½ Tons of No. 1, 75 Tons of No. 2, and 48 Tons of No. 3. Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Cotton Waste," which must specify the rate per maund, will be received at the Office of the Municipality, fronting the Parell Road, le ding to Parell Government House, and bounded on the north by Lowjee Wadia's Dispensary, on the east by the property of Mr. Nasserwanjee Manockjee Petit (known as Lall Baug), on the south by the property of Mr Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, and on the west by the Parell Road leading to Parell Government House, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly in the occupation of numerous persons as tenants, and are now occupied by Nherwanjee Manockjee Coachman and several others as tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

FOR SALE.

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CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th November 1879.

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FOR VISITORS TO
MAHABLESHWER.

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The Proprietor has several houses to let for the Cold and Hot seasons.

C. COWASJEE SHAPURJEE,
Proprietor, Fountain Hotel.

THE CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL.

THE Proprietor of the above Hotel begs to announce to the European Gentry of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he is now prepared to accommodate BOARDERS, VISITORS, and FAMILIES at the above Hotel on the most reasonable terms. The premises are those formerly known as "CUMBALLA HOUSE," and are most delightfully situated in the healthiest part of Bombay. They command a fine view of the sea and of Breach Candy, and the rooms are open to the cool, refreshing, and health-giving westerly sea-breezes.

Being also situated in a comparatively retired and quiet spot, this Hotel possesses all the advantages of a private residence, without the inconvenience of keeping up a large private establishment, and is in other respects admirably suited for families, and for residents on Malabar Hill and Breach Candy, and others, who entertain a repugnance to Hotel life in the sense in which that term is generally understood and applied in Bombay. A Sitting-Room and Bath-Room, &c. are attached to each Bed-Room, which for cleanliness, convenience, and comfort leave nothing to be desired. A first class Table is provided; the Breach Candy swimming Bath is in the immediate neighbourhood of the premises.

Boarders and others staying at this Hotel have the additional advantage of being able to reach the Fort without passing through the Native town, while he distance is only about the same as from Byculla.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

MANUFACTURED (specially to our order) by a LEADING LONDON MAKER, a thoroughly practical man at his business, having been engaged in the trade from his boyhood, and who has, for upwards of thirty years, extensively manufactured for the various departments of Government and the principal London Houses, specially those possessing a historic name for Mathematical Instruments.

The prices are fixed at the Lowest remunerative rate, and bear favourable comparison with the home charges of the leading dealers in London.

CASH PRICE LIST, SEPTEMBER, 1879.

13 inch PRESENTATION CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS. Rs. 90.
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POCKET CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS. Rs. 18 and Rs. 36.
DRAWING PENS, in variety.
BOWS and SPRING BOWS. DIVIDERS.
PROTRACTORS. STRAIGHT EDGES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
DRAWING BOARDS. SLOPES and BATTERS.
THEODOLITES, EVEREST'S. Rs. 425.
Do. TRANSIT. Rs. 450.
ABNEY'S LEVELS. Rs. 32.
CLINOMETERS. Rs. 36.
POCKET SEXTANTS, Rs. 72.
CHESTERMAN'S TAPES. Rs. 4 to Rs. 8.
CROSS STAFF HEADS. Rs. 18 and Rs. 27.
PENNY'S METALLIC NOTE BOOKS.
CASES OF INSTRUMENTS as used in PUBLIC SCHOOLS—Addiscombe, Rs. 43; Royal Military Academy, Rs. 36; Sandhurst, Rs. 30.
7 inch CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS. Rs. 18, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 27 and Rs. 45.
HALF SETS. Rs. 12 and Rs. 13-8.
PROPORTIONAL, BEAM, and POCKET COMPASSES.
ENGINE DIVIDED SCALES, Boxwood and Ivory.
THE SQUARES. SET SQUARES. CURVES.
STENCIL PLATES. STENCIL BRUSHES and INK.
DUMPY LEVELS, 10 inch, Rs. 180.
Do. DAHCIES'S. Rs. 225.
LEVELLING STAVES. Rs. 42.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES. Rs. 36, Rs. 72 and Rs. 85.
LAND CHAINS. Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 11-8.
CHESTERMAN'S STEEL TAPES. Rs. 14 and Rs. 18.
OPTICAL SQUARES. Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 20.
PENNY'S FIELD AND LEVELLING BOOKS.

ENGINEERS' COMPLETE SETS OF STENCIL PLATES.

Comprising 9 Alphabets of different types, 2 sets Engineers' Stencils each 10 plates, 3 sets Figures, 4 Corner Pieces, 2 North Points, Plan, Specification, Section, and Elevation Plates, 4 Scale Plates (foot to an inch, &c.) with Ink, Brush and Pad. In box with lock and key. Rs. 31-8.

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Special attention is given to this department, and frequent parcels, to ensure freshness, are imported from MESSRS. WINSOR and NEWTON, for whose Manufactures TREACHER & COMPANY are the appointed Agents in the Bombay Presidency.

WATER COLOURS, dry and moist, each 10 ans. to Rs. 3.
BOXES OF MOIST WATER COLOURS. Rs. 6-12, Rs. 9, Rs. 13, Rs. 16, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 27, Rs. 32, Rs. 38, and Rs. 45.
DRAWING PAPERS, Whatman's celebrated.
WATER COLOUR LIQUIDS AND MEDIUMS.
METALLIC SAUCERS, SHELLS, &c.
DRAWING PINS, CHARCOALS.
PALETTES, SAUCERS, SLANTS, &c.
DIPPERS and WATER BOTTLES.
OIL COLOURS, in tubes, each 6 as. to Rs. 2-12.
SKETCHING PAPER and TABLETS. MILLBOARDS.
TRACING CLOTH. TRACING PAPER. CANVAS.
BOXES OF DRY WATER COLOURS. Rs. 4-8, Rs. 10, Rs. 12, Rs. 14, Rs. 28, and Rs. 70.
BOXES OF COLOURS in TUBES. Rs. 14, Rs. 31, and Rs. 50.
SKETCH BLOCKS and BOOKS.
BRUSHES, Sable and Camel-Hair.
CRAYONS, PENCILS, ERASERS.
BOXES OF OIL COLOURS. Rs. 7-8, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 25, Rs. 43, Rs. 50 and Rs. 70.
CANVAS. MILL BOARDS. PALETTE KNIVES.
BRUSHES, Hog Hair and Sable.
PALETTES. BADGER HAIR SOFTENERS.
VARNISHES, OILS, MEDIA, &c.

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SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
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Price Rs. 675 Nett Cash, inclusive of packing.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY,
(SOUTHERN SECTION)
TIME AND FARE TABLE.

ON and after the 15th November, 1879, the Line will be open to the Public for Passenger and Goods Traffic between Ahmedabad and Palanpur, and is expected to be open to Mount Abu Road in the early part of 1880, of which due notice will be given.

Down.							Up.						
Miles from Ahmedabad.	Stations.	Time.		Passenger Fares from Ahmedabad.			Miles from Bhatpur.	Stations.	Time.		Passenger Fares from Mount Abu Road.		
		Mail Train.	Mixed Train.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.			Mail Train.	Mixed Train.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	Arrival B. B. & C. I. train from Bombay	11'40		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. p.		Mount Abu Road			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Ahmedabad Dep.	12'30	5'20				7	Roh					
		Arr	12'33	5'36	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 1 6	15	Sarota Road				
3½	Sabarmati	Dep	12'38	5'46				21½	Chitrasani				
		Arr	13'5	6'18	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	28½	Palanpur	Dep.	6'40	11'55	
9½	Khodlan	Dep	13'9	6'28						Arr	7'28	12'33	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 1 6
		Arr	13'20	7'4	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 4 6	38½	Chhapi	Dep	7'31	12'3			
16	Kalol	Dep	13'46	7'14				47	Siddhpur	Arr	8'3	13'43	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 3 0
		Arr	14'40	8'16	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 6 0			Dep	8'9	13'53			
20½	Dangarwa	Dep	14'43	8'20				55½	Unjha	Arr	8'49	14'40	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 4 6
		Arr	5'27	9'18	2 8 0	1 4 0	0 7 6			Dep	8'52	14'50			
36	Jagudan	Dep	15'30	9'28				68½	Mesana	Arr	10'2	16'10	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 6 0
		Arr	16'5	10'3	3 0 0	1 8 0	0 9 0			Dep	10'12	16'20			
42½	Mesana	Dep	16'12	10'18				75	Jagudan	Arr	10'45	17'0	2 8

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, 1879.

Owing to the mutilation of Reuter's Commercial telegrams of yesterday in transmission, we are unable to quote either Consols or Enfaced Rupee Paper, but French Rentes are quoted at 115, a decline of ⅛ per cent.

The General Produce markets and the Manchester Piece Goods quotations are missing, but the tone of the latter is reported quiet.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday again closed strong, the day's sales being estimated at 15,000 bales, of which 2,500 were Surats; and spot quotations show a general advance of 1-16d. per lb. both in Americans and Surats. In New York, ready Mid. Uplands has advanced from 11⅛ to 11 13-16 cents, and February shipment from 11·85 to 12·22 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparisons:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Tuesday's Receipts	33,000	33,000	27,000
Four days' do.	109,000	93,000	104,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	1,552,600	1,274,500	1,042,000

Bar Silver in London, according to Reuter, has advanced from 53¼d. to 53½d. per oz., but as we mentioned yesterday private telegrams had already quoted 53¾d., so that the actual rise is only ¼d. per oz. At 53½d. the rupee lays down at 1s. 6⅝d.

The Bank of Bengal in Calcutta have to-day reduced their rates of discount 1 per cent. all round; making their minimum 5 per cent. per annum.

Exchange this morning opened weak with a decline of 1-16d. per rupee all round, and for a time a further fall seemed probable. After receipt of telegrams from Calcutta, however, a steadier feeling was apparent and no further movement took place. As usual, the rates obtained for Council drafts in London to-day will rule the market for Monday's mail, and it is most difficult to form an idea of what these may be. Judging from this market only, about to-day's quotation for demand Bank Bills would be about the figure, or possibly even less, but it is impossible to say how Calcutta may tender as that market has been taking the lead for some time past. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 13-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8 15-16d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 9¼d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 9 3-16d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,, ...	2·23	,,

On Calcutta, demand rates are still quoted at 1-16 to ⅛ per cent premium, 60 days' sight at ⅛ per cent discount.

Government Paper, if anything, has been a shade quieter, closing rates being:—Fours, Rs. 93⅞; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101⅛.

Cotton to-day has again been very firm owing to the tenor of the Liverpool advices, and an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy is being asked for Old Cotton on the spot, while of New Crop it is difficult to find sellers at any rate. We hear of some business being done in New Good Hingunghat, November-December delivery, at Rs. 238 per candy, and in New Good Ginned Broach, March delivery, at Rs. 223 per candy F. P.

Seeds.—Linseed is steady at Rs. 7 to Rs. 7·2; Rapeseed quiet at Rs. 6 to Rs. 6·5 per cwt. for Cawnpore. Gingelly is steady at Rs. 44 for Small White ready, and Rs. 43 per candy for mixed, December delivery.

Freights are quiet. For Liverpool the S.S. City of Baltimore has booked Seed at 25s. and is holding for 30s. for Measurement. In the Britannia Wheat has been relet at 23s. 9d. per ton. For Genoa and Marseilles the rate is firm at 35s., and for Trieste and Venice at 25s. per ton, payable here.

Piece Goods are unaltered, the market being practically closed for the holidays.

Coals on the spot are steady, but to arrive dull.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 8th Nov. 1879.

Open, 444 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	39,550	0	0
Merchandize	56,774	0	0
Telegraph	386	0	0
Other Receipts	1,000	0	0
Total Rs.....	97,710	0	0

Corresponding week in October 1878.

Open, 444 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	48,514	0	0
Merchandize	79,993	0	0
Telegraph	535	0	0
Other Receipts	524	0	0
Total Rs.....	129,566	0	0
Decrease Rs.....	31,856	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Lady Dufferin, 894 tons, Captain E. Evans, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

The ship Scottish Admiral, 939 tons, Captain D. Kerr, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 26,940 Indian maunds salt.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Vingoila, 315 tons, Captain J. W. Stuart, will sail to-day for Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 90 deck passengers.

The s.s. Pearl, 366 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, arrived in harbour on the 11th inst. from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and one first class and 170 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. India, 657 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, arrived in harbour on the 11th inst. from Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 164 deck passengers.

The ship John C. Patten, 1,244 tons, Captain George McClive, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (19th July), with a cargo of 1,644 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The ship Silverhowe, 1,221 tons, Captain J. Dougal, arrived in harbour yesterday from North Shield (24th June), with a cargo of 1,802 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie, Stuart and Co.

The ship Hellen Scott, 1,117 tons, Captain J. Goldsworthy, arrived in harbour on the 11th inst. from Newcastle (2nd Aug.), with a cargo of 1,606 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The Hall Line s. s. Branksome Hall, 1,347 tons, Captain R. Collin, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. O. Philpott and infant and Mr. and Mrs. Pope and 3 children.

The ship Princess Patrick, 1,059 tons, Captain W. D. Peterkin, arrived in harbour on the 11th inst. from New York, (10th July), with a cargo of 36,122 cases kerosine oil and a quantity of wood. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

The P. and O. Co's s.s. Bangalore, 1,309 tons, Captain C. Fraser, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice (17th Oct.), with the English Mails and the following cargo:—11 cases raisins, 6 cases saffron, 24 packages paints, 1 case coral, 12 bales twist, 12 bales piece goods, 2 cases wine, 2 bales papers, 234 cases beads, 1 case tobacco, 2 cases false pearls, 6 cases gold thread, 565 tons coals, 1 package specie, 618 packages gum and incense, 100 packages senna leaves, and 65 packages merchandize.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ancona, 1,965 tons, Captain E. G. Stead, arrived in harbour on the 11th inst. from China, with China mail, general cargo and the following passengers:—From Hongkong—Miss Purchase. From Singapore—Mr. Essaff Ally, Mr. Camaroodin, and three deck. From Galle—Major Wodehouse, Mr. A. M. Ker, and Mr. Philpot.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
11	Pearl(s).....	Raffin	Cutch, Nov 9.
	India (s)	Dougherty ...	Kurrachee, Nov 8.
	Princess Patrick	Peterkin	New York, July 19.
	Hellen Scott	Gold-worthy..	Newcastle, Aug 2.
	Ancona (s)	Stead	Shanghai, Oct 18.
12	Silverhowe	Dougal	North Shield, June 24.
	John C. Potter	McClive	Cardiff, July 19.
	Bangalore (s)	Fraser	Venice, Oct 17.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
12	Calder (s).....	Doert	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

he following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Vingoria, Stuart, K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Ship Lady Dufferin, Evans, to Rangoon.
Steamer Branksome Hall, Collin, to Liverpool.
Ship Scottish Admiral, Kerr, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Bangalore, to Venice.
Steamer Ancona, to Southampton.
Steamer City of Baltimore, to Liverpool.
Steamer Burma, to Zanzibar.
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
7	Meinam (s)	Lequerre	Point de Galle, Nov 1.
	Simla (s).....	Boyes	Singapore, Oct 18.
	Khedive(s)	Steward.....	Southampton, Oct 2.
8	Shah Jehan (s)	Forbes	Moulmein, Nov 4.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 7.—Steamer Sirdhana.
Nov. 8.—Steamers Chindwara and Simla.

PASSENGERS.

For Meinam—From Marseilles—Miss Seyers, Mr Kemp Mr Pitt Kennedy, Mr Ormerod, Mr Rantenberg, Mr Andrea, Mr Lafont, Mr Gaffart, Mr Pierre, Mr Behsman. From Point de Galle—Mr Henderson, Mr Cornall, Mr Soaramanna, Mr Ralli, Mr Lambrinudi, Mr Valetta, Mr Pepcha, From Madras—Mr Charriol. Mr and Mrs Schmidting.

For Pembroke—Mrs Gilliland, Mr Hall, Mr Pearson, Mr Lawler.

For Khedive—From Southampton—Mr Kelly, Miss Grant, Mrs, and Miss Wilkinson, Mr and Mrs Adlurd, Mr Rowe, Surg Maj and Mrs Cameron, Miss Abbott, Mr and Mrs Rattray, Mr Cranston, Miss M Wintle, Miss Kirkwood, Mr Paske, Miss Barton, Mr Courage, Mr and Mrs Kennedy, Miss H. Kennedy, Miss L Kennedy, Mr Parker, Mr and Mrs Mennie, Miss Spooner, Mr Erskine, Mr Beresford. From Urquhart, Mr Balmford, Mr Lumsden, Mr Sarlow, Mrs Norman, Mrs Craig, Miss Wheeler, Mr Greaves, Mr Caldwell, Mr and Mrs Seebook, Mrs Grant, Mrs Feishmantel, From Galle—Mr Treveylan. From Sydney—Mr Scott Reede. From Melbourne —Mr Morrison, Dr Pringle Hughes, Mr Godfrey, Miss Farrow, Miss Beecroright. From Madras—Hon'ble G Pontifex, Mr Forsyth, Mr Sawyer, Mr McNair, Mr Taylor Mr Aitchinson, Col Weldon, Mr McGovern, Mrs Mariner.

For Shah Jehan—Miss Bins, Miss M Bins, Mr Smart, Mr Wilsod.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Africa, from Calcutta, Nov 10:—From Gopaulpore—Mr Broom, Miss Broom and Master Broom. From Coconada—Mr Thompson, and Captain J Creighton. From Masulipatam—Surg and Mrs Cook, and Mr Campbell.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
Oct.	23	General Domville, ship, Stanton, from Cardiff.	
	17	Duncairn, ship, Chambers, from Cardiff.	
	20	Munster, Lare, from Cardiff.	
	21	Dagmar, I G, ss. Ensor, from Guardafui.	
	23	Dupleix, ss, Such, from Mauritius.	
	24	Seagull, H M, ss, Heron, from Zeilla.	
	25	Burma, ss, Allen, from Zanzibar.	
	25	Philamel H M, ss, Breners, from Suez.	
	27	Bisson, F Corvett, Batee, from Toulon.	
	29	Peshawar, ss, White, from London.	
	29	Almora, Barke, from Calcutta.	
	29	Celebes, Bukker, from Batavia.	
	30	Assyria, Macaury, from Bombay.	
	30	Arcot, Withers, from Kurrachee.	
	30	Agra, Hansard, from London.	
Nov.	1	Oxus, Rapatel, from Marseilles.	
	2	Vixen, ss, Wilson, from Bhiplipatam.	
	3	Zambesi, ss, Lymons, from Bombay.	
	3	Ticonderoga U, ss, Shuldt, from Zanzibar.	
	3	Deccan, ss, Andrews, from Calcutta.	
	3	Geilerland, ss, Boon, from Batavia.	
	4	Africa, P T ship, Padraso, from Mozembique.	
	4	Columbian, ss, Baldwin, from Bombay.	
	6	Calabria, ss, Hyde, from Zanzibar.	

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	29	Peshawar, ss, White, to Bombay.	
	30	Bisson, F Corvett, Baree, to Nagotte.	
	30	Almora, Barke, to London.	
	30	Celebes, Bukker, to Amsterdam.	
	31	General Domville, ship, Stanton, to Calcutta.	
Nov.	1	Burmah, ss, Allen, to Bombay.	
	1	Assyria, Macaury, to Zanzibar.	
	1	Arcot, Withers, to London.	
	1	Agra, Hansard, to Kurrachee.	
	2	Oxus, Rapatell, to Shanghai.	
	3	Dagmar, I G ss, Ensor, to Perim.	
	3	Dupleix, ss, Such, to Mauritius.	
	3	Zambesi, ss, Lymons, to Venice.	
	3	Deccan, ss, Andrews, to London.	
	3	Geilerland, ss, Boon, to Rotterdam.	
	3	Africa, P T ship, Padraso, to Lisbon.	
	4	Vixen, ss, Wilson, to Marseilles.	
	4	Columbian, ss, Baldwin, to Jeddah.	

VESSEL IN HARBOUR.

Duncairn, ship, Chambers, from Cardiff.
Munster, Lane, from Cardiff.
Seagull, H M ss, Heron, from Zeilla.
Philamel, H M ss, Breners, from Suez.
Ticonderoga U, ss, Shuldt, from Zanzibar.
Calabria, ss, Hyde, from Zanzibar.

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 11.

For Liverpool.

Branksoms Hall s—1,680 cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Purshotum; 2,000 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co; 66 bales wool, Lillabhoy Topun; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
City of Baltimore s—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 80 tons bones, Edward Bates and Co.

For London.

Ancona s—400 cwts coolfa, Allimahamed Hassum; 4,200 cwts rapeseed, Wallace and Co; 28 packages chinchona, 1 case tea, 78 bales sanna, and 7 cases cigars, 6 bales pieegoods 10 packages coffee and 40 pieces ebonywood, and 1 cask cocoanut oil, P and O S N Co; 28 bales skins, Killick Nixon and Co; 1 bale skin, K Juggonsbhjee; 10 bales carpets, Jewraz Mornjee; 200 cwts coir yarn, Dewjee Mooljee; 38 cases fishmaws and 15 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Hassum; 6 bales hides and 4 bales skins, Mahamed Premjee; 4 cases fishmaws, 2 cwts M of P shells and 44 bales hides and skins, Allarakhia Sazun; 3 cases tea Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co; 93 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 246 cwts M of P shells, Yussoonbhoy Purusbram; 14 bales hides, Khan Mahamed Nensey.

For Genoa.

Bangalore s—50 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

For Trieste.

Bangalore s—100 bales cotton, P and O S N Co; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

For Venice.

Bangalore s—100 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

For Marseilles.

Bangalore s—26 casks cocoanut oil, 531 bags castor seed, 234 bags coffee and 399 bags paper, P and O S N Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1364 City of Baltimore (s), Verrill—Edward Bates.

FOR LONDON.

1965 Ancona (s), Stead—Mails, 17th Nov.

FOR VENICE.

1309 Bangalore (s), Fraser—Mails, 24th Nov.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1363 Alice D Cooper, Brown—The Captain.
2179 Simla, Irvine—N Manuckjee and Co.
1027 W. H. Berre, Baker—Remington and Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

226 Lookmariaker, Garnion—Hajee J Hajee Ahmed.

FOR RANGOON.

1062 Mary P Kitchen, Evans—Owen and Okell.

FOR FALSE POINT.

441 Burdigala, Marausenin—The Captain.

FOR MOULMEIN.

694 Lady Dufferin, Evans—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.
187 Red Cross, Brown—N. Manuckjee and Co.

NOT FIXED.

227 Adela, Mathurin—The Captain.
1413 Arca Bay, Willis—The Captain.
466 Atossa, Bellford—The Captain.
1359 Beaun Uamba, Thomson—The Captain.
1431 Charles Ball, Chapman—The Captain.
6·6 City of Manchester, Beith—The Captain.
1354 Clan Gordon (s), Bigby—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1644 Country of Kinrass, Cumming—Finlay, Muir & Co.
916 Cyprus, Peterson—The Captain.
1131 Fivion, Jones—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1325 Golconda (s), Seaton—F. and O. Co.
1415 G F manson, Humphry—The Captain.
1117 Hellen Scott, Goldsworthy—The Captain.
1244 John C Potter, McClive, The Captain.
1214 Largo Bay, Cusin—The Captain.
1428 Morayshire, Couper—N Manuckjee and Co.
1399 Muskoka, Cutter—The Captain.
1067 Oban Bay, Storm—The Captain.
356 Olive Branch, Wheatley—The Captain.
1060 Princess Patrick, Peterkin—Wallace and Co.
1339 Prince Regent, Brass—The Captain.
1169 Richard Parsons, Pakard—Bell, Brandenburg and Co.
414 Rockland, Fair—The Captain.
1458 Royal George, Arendrup—M Mackenzie and Co.
1477 Rufus E Wood, Davis—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1221 Silverhowe, Dougal—Ritchie, Stuart and Co.
1474 Simator, Fulton—The Captain.
1410 W H Corsar, Courtnay—The Captain.
2459 William D Lawrence, Ellis—Remington and Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, Barrett—(Harbour Defences.)
597 Amberwitch (s).
945 Cazarewich, Elton (I. G.)
1285 Euryalus (s) King—(Flagship).
531 Kwangtung (s),—(I G S).
107 Magdala (s), 4, Barrett—(Harbour Defences.)
4173 Serapis (s), Davidson—(Troopship.)
1760 Tenasserim (s), Street—(I.G. S.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 8.

Repton, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Kandahar.
Cartwright, Sub Inspector, on duty, from Aden.
Peet, Captain, General List Infantry, from leave, from England.
Raye, Surg-Major, on duty from England.
Tweed-wright, Sub Inspector, on duty, to Poona
Bannerman, Major, 2nd G I Horse, on leave, to Agra.
Maturin, Surg-Major, on duty, to Bellary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Nov. 8.)

Major Gower, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, in British Burma, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, vice Lieut-Col Fryer.

Mr Hough, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade.

Mr Weidemann, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade, vice Mr Hough.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr Maclean of the Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Dr Anderson, Superintendent, Indian Museum, has obtained furlough for 10 months and 14 days.

Surgeon Whitwell, Officiating Residency Surgeon, Nipal, has been granted three months' privilege leave.

The services of Major Cadell, Commandant of the Krimpara Irregular Force, and Political Agent for the States of Jodhpore, Jesalmer, and Serohi, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department.

Sub-Lieut Daly, H M 15th Foot, is appointed Officiating Signalling Officer, on probation, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, vice Lieut Chamberlain.

Military Department.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years' service, including six years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Major—Captain Colledge, Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Lieut Le Quesne, Bengal staff Corps. Lieut Brander, Bengal Staff Corps.

The services of 1st Class Assistant Apothecary Alfrey, Subordinate Medical Department, are dispensed with.

The services of Hospital Apprentice Doran, Subordinate Medical Department, are dispensed with.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India.

Major Lindsay, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 8th Bengal Cavalry, for 2 years, 1 year 20 days.

Major Waterhouse, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Assistant Surveyor-General, Survey of India, for 1 year 91 days.

The services of Lieut-Col Harcourt, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The services of Captain Fulford, Royal Engineers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of H E the C-in-C for employment in the field.

Captain Marshall, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the P W Department, is promoted to the rank of Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

Major McNeile, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch, is transferred temporarily to the Punjab Provincial Branch.

Mr Blood, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Rajputana Railway, is appointed Superintendent of Way and Works of that line.

The services of Major LeMessurier, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment as Engineer-in-Chief, Mysore State Railway.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the resignations of the undermentioned officers.

Punjab Irrigation:—Greenwood, CA, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

State Railways.

Lloyd, J A D, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.
Prince, H, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade.
Parkinson, Executive Engineer, 2nd, Grade, Bengal Provincial.
Pemberton, F B, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Bengal Irrigation.
Foley, H, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, N W Provinces and Oudh, Irrigation.
Gore, J E, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab Irrigation.
Peszold, A J W, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central India.

Major Forbes, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch, temporarily attached to the N W Provinces and Oudh, is appointed Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad in the P W Department.

Mr Dudgeon is, subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State Railway Revenue Establishment in Class IV, and posted to the Muttra-Hathras Railway.

Captain Clarke, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, is confirmed in his appointment as Deputy Consulting Engineer.

With reference to Government of India, P W Department, Notification appointing Mr Latouche, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, to the charge of the current duties of the office of Engineer-in-Chief, Sindia State Railway, Mr Latouche is permanently appointed Engineer-in-Chief of that line.

Reference to P W Department Notification.

Lieut-Col Lindsay, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, Engineer-in-Chief, Jacobabad, Dadur, and Quetta Railway Survey, is directed to relieve the Engineer-in-Chief, Indus Valley State Railway, of the charge of the Sukkur and Dadur Railway.

The services of Mr Shannon, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

Mr Warwick, Chief Storekeeper, Indus Valley State Railway, is permanently transferred to Kurrachee as Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, Kurrachee.

Mr Melhuish, Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Dept, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd Grade, during the absence of Mr Luke, on special duty in Afghanistan.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut. Col. Commandant W. S. Hewett.

Bombay, 13th November, 1879.

1 There will be no parade on Friday and Saturday, 14th and 15th instant, these days being public holidays.

2 No 1089 Vol W Williams having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to E Company.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON,
New Moon.....14th, 5h. 29·7m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Nov.					
Th.	13	6 8	5 21	10 5 m 11 4 a	4 20 m 4 26 a
Fri.	14	6 8	5 21	10 47 m 11 51 a	5 3 m 5 10 a
Sat.	15	6 9	5 20	11 33 m	5 50 m 6 56 a
Sun.	16 23rd Sunday after Trinity.....	6 9	5 20	0 25 m 0 18 a	6 34 m 6 42 a
Mon.	17	6 10	5 20	1 13 m 1 2 a	7 24 m 7 29 a
Tues.	18 English Mail expected.	6 10	5 20	2 3 m 2 45 a	8 15 m 8 20 a
Wed.	19	6 11	5 20	2 55 m 3 28 a	9 12 m 9 11 a

OWING to a SEVERE ATTACK of ILLNESS Mr. MENIST, Oculist Optician, is unable to receive PATIENTS.

A CARD.
J. J. L. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
FROM THE DENTAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.
May be consulted at Taylor's Hotel, Fort, from 10 a. m. till 6 p. m.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

Births.

ALLAN—November 7th, at Coonoor, the wife of Alex Allan, of a son.
DURRANT—November 6th, at Landour, the wife of the Rev. G. R. Durrant, M.A., of a son.
SINCLAIR—November 6th, at Dalhousie, the wife of Lieutenant A. L. Sinclair, 1st Belooch Regiment, of a daughter.
VANSITTART—October 25th, at Bareilly, the wife of H. Vansittart, of a daughter.

Marriages.

HILL—LEADER—November 7th, at Calcutta, H. F. Hill, Capt. 44th Regt., to Mary, 3rd daughter of J. Leader, Esq., of Keate House, Millstreet, Co. Cork, Ireland.
MCKAY—BROONELL—November 6th, at Calcutta, William Robert McKay, son of Mrs. Charles E. Robinson, to Issabella Henrietta Broonell.
MACKENZIE—HEELEY—October 2nd, at Calcutta, Surgeon-Major S. Coull Mackenzie, M. D., F.R.C.S., Edn. Bengal Army, to Josephine Mary, widow of Wilfred Lucas Heeley, Bengal Civil Service.
SPANKIE—JENKINS—November 3rd, at Dharmsala, John Patrick Walter Spankie, Lieutenant, 1st Goorkha L. I., to Catherine Margaret, eldest daughter of Colonel C. V. Jenkins, Deputy Commissioner of Kangra.

Deaths.

MCARTHY—November 6th, at Mussoorie, Horace Leslie Hamilton, the youngest and dearly loved son of Mr. and Mrs. D'Arcy McArthy, aged 6½ years.
SPARKS—October 24th, at Simla, George Tyrrell, youngest son of Major J. B. Sparks, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 14 months and nine days.

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1879.

Some time ago an officer lately returned from India was discussing the latest news from that country with a certain official of the Horse Guards. "Ah!" said the latter, "we must never "lose India, because, if we do, *we shall have no "army*." In fact, the situation is very much as the official put it; but it is for India to consider if she has no higher mission than to serve as the apology for a standing army of so many thousand men. Yet, curiously enough, this plan of shutting up Parliamentary economists by the one silencing word "India" is bringing about its own Nemesis. It is now being discovered that, though India makes very convenient quarters for the British army during the piping times of peace and when the Parliamentary economists have it all their own way, still that empire is a very inconvenient drag in war, so much so as to render the Army of Great Britain practically a myth, Sixty-five thousand men—and there is that number of European soldiers in India at this moment, if not more—cause a very serious drain upon England's "thin red line," and foreign officers—Germans and Russians—know this so well, that they express astonishment at the audacity or the stupidity which allows such a perilous condition of affairs to continue. We believe that such as it is, it has really been brought about by the madness of the Parliamentarians in the matter of military reductions. The honourable member for, say Ballybray, perhaps a distiller in his native land, makes it his rôle to preach reduction of "our "bloated armaments" and other fools applaud him. Insignificant as he is, a man of this description can drive the military authorities and the Government to extreme measures. And when a man can cheaply earn the title of patriot by disbanding a regiment here, a battery there, of course there are many to adopt the same rôle. In defence the military authorities have had to plead India. To save the British army from being reduced to perhaps fifty regiments of foot and ten of cavalry, they have had to fortify themselves behind India. And the result,—which was well enough in peace,—now is that if England goes to war in Europe, she must either withdraw the greater portion of the Indian garrison,—thereby perhaps producing a panic in Hindustan,—or she must risk great battles with whatever food for powder she can pick up in the streets.

It is probable that by this time the Horse Guards are beginning to learn that their artful policy cuts two ways, for we do not hear of that strenuous opposition to the notion of a local European army which there used to be in Whitehall and Pall Mall. The English military authorities must doubtless perceive that had a war with Russia occurred simultaneously with the Zulu and Afghan wars, they would have had a very bad time of it. Even the honourable member for "Ballybray" must have pointed the finger of scorn at them, and in impassioned accents have appealed to "the country bethray-ed by a prostituted military hierarchy!" The Government even might, and probably would, lose office if events exhibited the extraordinary weakness of our military system; so it is likely enough that the idea of a local European army will be seriously considered, and perhaps adopted, before the world is much older.

The great objection to a local European army is not one of an insuperable character. It is commonly spoken of, as it was, that is to say, as a quite distinct force from the British army of the Queen. But where is the difficulty of adding third battalions to the British Line and of reserving such battalions only for Indian service? There is no reason why the conditions of service should not be made distinct for these third battalions, and yet retain them under the appellation of Imperial forces; while in some respects it would be advisable to do this, because there was always considerable jealousy between the Company's and the King's regiments, and it could certainly do the new local regiments no harm to link them to regiments with such glorious traditions as those of Her Majesty's service. We believe the objection to be more sentimental than real; but at all events it ought to be easily got over by the method suggested. And India cannot well exaggerate the importance of having a local European army in these troublous times. It means for this country security in room of risk. There cannot be the smallest doubt, that were a great war to occur in Europe, a portion of the Indian garrison—which is composed of the flower of the British army—must be withdrawn, and the question is, to what extent? We hope it is needless to repeat the well worn saying about British Government resting on British bayonets, for it is only a few maudlin sentimentalists who can deny the fact. As to the economy of the local army, it speaks for itself. Instead of having to pay for short service soldiers, who are constantly being transferred home at great expense in Government transports, India need only pay for soldiers willing to serve for twenty years. Thus India would obtain with a local army, security in war and economy in peace.

There are some other advantages we might hope for from a local European army. It might be made to serve what is a very important matter,—the colonisation of our hills. It is manifestly and for many reasons a pity that the high places of India and Burma, having climates well adapted to the European constitution, should be neglected and left waste. They are worth attention commercially because their cultivation would increase trade; they are of political importance because every European we have in India adds to our strength, and they have their military advantages, for they can be made to offer great inducements to men of the very best class to enlist. We should think that in these days of railway extension the local European army and the military colonisation ideas might be made to dovetail to the advantage of the Empire. The old order of things is fast passing away, and we hope the time is not far distant when we shall see nearly all the European troops in India quartered in high cool stations, and an end of the miseries which marriage and a family now entail upon the British soldier serving in India.

It is understood that the Simla Army Commission has considered this question among others; but something more than a recommendation from a committee will be needed to change the very constitution of the British army, by adding another and distinct service on to it. There ought to be a Parliamentary debate on the subject, for considering that the very existence of two Empires, of Great Britain and of India, are involved, the matter might be deemed worth the attention of the Opposition and the Government. And if it could be so arranged between the two, that the numerical standard of the British army, once fixed, it would be deemed a serious misdemeanour for any honourable gentleman to seek to alter it thereafter, there would be sagacity in the agreement. For certainly, so long as the Parliamentarians have the power to bring about reductions of the British army in and out of season, so long will any Cabinet, any Commander-in-Chief of the army look to India as a means of averting military extinction. It is only natural that those who have the military charge of the Empire should seek by hook or crook to make the best of their situation; but it is undoubtedly rough upon India. The proceeding places India in much the same light as a man who pays long and heavily on an insurance on his life but who is denied what he has all along paid for in the end. As matters stand at present, the Government of England is at liberty to withdraw quite thirty thousand troops from the Indian garrison any day it wants them; and nothing would be said to the contrary, even though the loss in life and property which might ensue in India were enormous, and notwithstanding India flattered herself she had insured against this, by periodical and heavy payments to the Imperial Military Assurance Fund.

Not only do recent telegrams from Europe show signs of a disturbed political horizon, but even this mail's news foreshadows the troubles which appear to be overtaking the nations. We would refer our readers to the striking article headed "Russia and England," which we reproduce this morning from the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 24th October, and which sums up the position according to the latest news received previous to the departure of the mail from England. Various rumours regarding Russian movements in Central Asia had reached London; some of these we know have been confirmed, while the return of General Kaufmann to Tashkend, which the London papers referred to as contemplated, we know has since taken place. Correspondents at St. Petersburg, when the mail left, were informing their employers that an anxious feeling prevailed there that Russia ought to seize Herat and Merv before a British force could advance from Kandahar; and a telegram to the *Daily Telegraph* from Vienna stated that, notwithstanding their recent defeat on the banks of the Attrek, the Russian Government was determined to push on an expedition to Merv in the spring under the leadership of General Scobeloff. The Russians, we are told, expect that if a Russian army, no matter how insignificant in numbers, should appear on the banks of the Oxus opposite the Afghan province of Balkh and another also at Herat, that the mountain tribes of Afghanistan would at once rise everywhere and co-operate in driving the British back to India. The news published this morning that Count Schouvaloff has tendered his resignation and is to be replaced by Prince Lobanoff as Russian Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, is not reassuring, for Count Schouvaloff has always been credited with friendly feelings towards England with a sincere desire to maintain peace and cordiality between the two countries. Prince Lobanoff, on the other hand, is known to be a statesman of the most advanced views as regards the foreign policy of his country, and as belonging, in short, to the party of aggression. A day or two ago we were told that an effort would be made to bring about an arrangement between England and Russia as regards Central Asia—at least a rumour to that effect was current in London. All that can be said at present is that the need for such an arrangement, if it can be come to at all, is most pressing, for the march of events at present tend very visibly towards complications arising between the two countries at a no distant date.

A contingency which the Government of India will very shortly have to consider is, what is to be done with Iyub Khan at Herat? The Press Commissioner has not vouchsafed us any information as to the attitude of that prince, and as to whether he has placed himself in communication with General Sir Donald Stewart at Kandahar or not. But as we have publicly announced our assumption of the government of Afghanistan

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 11, 5 P.M.

The closing price of Bar Silver per ounce to-day is 53¼d., with an unsteady market.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India held this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8⅛d., received 20 per cent., all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 40 lakhs.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 79½; Four-and-a-half ditto, 87⅝.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

NEWS FROM KABUL.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 12.

KABUL, Nov. 8.—Purwez Shah Khan, an Afghan colonel who left his regiment for Turkistan, came in some time ago with four or five hundred muskets which he had collected and brought in to be destroyed. General Baker, with the 3rd Sikhs, 5th Punjab Cavalry, and two mountain guns have gone out searching the village. The Chardeh valley telegraph line is to be carried on from Butkhak immediately; the work will begin again to-morrow. All is quiet in Kabul. Five months' supplies are collected, but for forage there is great difficulty. One hundred and fifty thousand maunds of *bhoosa* is wanted. The convoy with the sick and wounded leaves for Peshawur on the 15th inst.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 12.

Captain Riddell, late of the Viceroy's Staff, proceeds to Kabul, and Mr. Haden Cope to the Kurrum, as special correspondents of the Lahore paper.

Lieutenant Drummond committed suicide because he was ordered to join the depôt in England against his will.

Captain Sartorius, 59th Regiment, has been recommended to the Victoria Cross for his gallantry at the fight near Khelat-i-Ghilzai on the 9th.

Marauders fired on a reconnoitring party at Jugdulluck Kotal and wounded one Guide horse; they also subsequently fired upon the dak escort. The telegraph wire has been extended to Pezman Kotal.

The Allahabad Sessions which were fixed for the 10th have been postponed till the 19th inst. owing to Mr. Justice Straight's indisposition. A man named Fox, charged with bigamy, and Holt, for attempted murder, are for trial.

INQUIRY AS TO THE LOSS OF THE HINDUSTAN.

MADRAS, Nov. 12.

A Marine Court of Inquiry assembled yesterday at the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, composed of Colonel Cloete and Captain Taylor, Master Attendant, by order of Government, to ascertain the causes of the stranding of the Hindustan. The Court charged the captain and officers of the ship, or such of them as will appear to be concerned. The captain, the 1st, 2nd, and 5th officers, the 3rd engineer, and the carpenter were examined, all of whom attributed the accident to a sudden, unexpected current which let the steamer out of her course. The inquiry was adjourned to this day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

RESIGNATION OF COUNT SCHOUVALOFF.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 11.

Count Schouvaloff (Russian Ambassador at the Court of St. James's) who was recalled from London last week, has tendered his resignation, which His Imperial Majesty the Czar has accepted. Prince Lobanoff, Russian Ambassador to the Porte, has been appointed to replace Count Schouvaloff in London.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 11.

The Russian Press as been forbidden by the Government to discuss the Austro-German and French relations towards Russia; any attacks, however, which the Press may choose to make on England or Turkey are not forbidden.

The *Golos* announces that the Russian garrisons in Bokhara are to be reinforced.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been strong.

Fair Dhollera	5 5-16
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight.....	1s. 8¾d.
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872.....	115
Bar Silver.....	53⅛

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 8 13-16d.	per Rupee.
Ditto 3 months' sight..	1s. 8 15-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 9¼d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 9 3-16d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ,, ...	2 22.	,,

THE Commander-in-Chief (General Warre) accompanied by his staff leaves Bombay on Saturday for Ajmir, where he is to meet H. E. the Viceroy.

THE Sukkur-Dadur Railway and the Jacobabad, Dadur, and Quetta Railway has been placed under the charge of one Engineer-in-Chief, Colonel Lindsay, R. E., and the whole line is to be known in future as the Sukkur-Quetta Railway.

A CONTEMPORARY offers the suggestion that hay presses might be useful elsewhere on the frontier and in Afghanistan besides in the Bolan, where, as has been already stated, some are being sent from Bombay. He writes:—Already there is a cry from Jhelum—the near end of our road traffic by the northern route—that *bhoosa* is failing there, and starvation beginning. It is very early in the season for this to happen, and it would be reassuring to see energetic measures undertaken to meet the emergency. Even if *bhoosa* can be brought from other places, hay will still be required for the better class of baggage animals. It is rather late in the season to cut the grass at the foot of the hills, but a considerable quantity of good sound hay might be picked up at various places. Sialkote could furnish a large supply, and all stations from Wazirabad to Umballa should contribute their quota. A few travelling presses might be sent about to truss and press the hay on arrival at the railway line. Expense need hardly be considered where the matter is imperative, but the expenditure would prove an economy in the end, in the saving of hundreds of baggage animals. Large quantities of grain are being forwarded; but it is possible to have too much even of a good thing, and something more than grain is required for the health of our transport animals.

THE Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley returned yesterday to Bombay from his tour in the North-West Provinces, whither he had proceeded during the October vacation. In the evening he visited the head quarters of the Bombay Volunteers, where he met General Hewett, Captain Noble, and other officers of the corps.

A CURIOUS question of precedence is being debated in Northern India. A native gentleman recently addressed one of the local Governments with a view to obtaining a decision from the Lieutenant-Governor on an important question that appears to be agitating the people of his village. The question is whether pleaders of the lower grade and mookhtears should be considered as holding a better or inferior position than men holding Government appointments on Rs. 50 a month. The gentleman who has referred the question states that no one could decide it in the absence of a Government ruling; "some took the side of the lower grade pleaders because of their independent position; while others backed the Government officials." The reference to Government has been made by petition in the usual form, and the petitioner and his fellow-villagers are anxiously awaiting a reply, on receipt of which they will, as they state, "ever pray for His Honour's long life and prosperity."

MAJOR GENERAL O'CONNELL, Quarter-Master General of the Madras Army, and a member of the Simla Commission, it has been announced, will leave Simla for Madras on the 17th instant. This looks as if the work of the Commission was over. The *Madras Mail* says of that work:—"There is not the remotest chance, we should say, of the Commission's report being anything else than waste paper for a long time to come. Army reductions are simply impossible at the present moment, and this being so, the party of common sense on the Commission—represented by Generals Lumsden, O'Connell, and Phayre—though in a minority, will practically carry the day. General Napier Campbell has, it is said, sided with the Court party, headed by Sir Ashley Eden, who may be regarded as the mouthpiece of Lord Lytton. The courtly Campbell's opinion, however, does not carry great weight in military circles."

A TELEGRAM to the *Civil and Military Gazette*, dated Kata Sung, Sept. 7th, states:—General Gough's force advanced yesterday to this place in two columns, one passing through the Jagdallack defile, the other by a higher road to the south-west which completely turns the defile. The two roads join about five miles beyond Jagdallack. The difficulties of this celebrated defile have not been exaggerated; it is a magnificent rocky gorge bounded by lofty, precipitous cliffs, the passage being in places only a few feet wide. At Kata Sung General Macpherson with an escort of the 12th Bengal Cavalry met the force; his brigade was encamped at Seh Baba four miles further on at the foot of the Lataband Pass. All is quiet, but the country is a dreary wilderness.

OUR Lahore contemporary suggests the utilisation of jail labour in the construction of the Bolan and Peshawur railways. "It is notorious that many jail-birds find their way back intentionally to such light labour as printing, carpet-making and the like, with their attendant jail comforts of good food and housing, not to mention medical attendance to which many of our more honest natives are entire strangers. We believe that the experiment would result in a marked decrease in our jail population. It would also prove economical, not only in the cost of labour actually saved, but in relieving the labour market which is at present so strained that exorbitant wages are paid."

IN recognition of the high rank and family position of Kumar Sripat Singh, of Patna, the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon him the title of Maharaja, as a personal distinction.

IN an interesting account of a tour during last cold weather through the tributary States attached to his division, the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur points out the practicability of constructing a railway through Palamow across the Sirgoojah plateau, and thence through Bilaspur to a point between Nagpur and Raipur in the Central Provinces. Not more than four or five bridges, if any, would be required, and even the largest would be small in comparison with many bridges on other lines crossing the peninsula; while the difficulties of gradients caused by the ghats would be inconsiderable. The line suggested would traverse the Daltongunge, Tatapani, and Korba coal-fields, pass close to that of Hatar in Palamow, and to the extensive coal-field which covers the greater part of the Sirgoojah plateau. Whether it would pass near to the Karanpura and Auranga coal-fields and the vast iron deposits which are found in the immediate neighbourhood of these two fields, would depend on the route taken by the line,—either that between Daltonguge and Baroon, opposite Dehree, on the Soane Canal, passing thence to Gya, or the more direct line to Gya, by the valley of the Mahan. The last route would be the best for the Auranga and Karanpura coal-fields, though these might be even better opened out by a line from Burrakur up the Damoodah valley; while the other line passing through a richer country would probably become immediately profitable, as timber, which would form one of the principal articles of export, could certainly be more cheaply conveyed by the canal and thence distributed down the Ganges than if it were carried by rail the whole distance. The line from Palamow to Nagpur and thence to Bombay will, the Commissioner thinks, be eventually one of the principal routes for traffic in the country, as it will cost less than any other line from Bombay, will pass through the rich tracts of Central India, and will open out a country which gives indications of possessing great mineral wealth, though, up to the present time, it has been imperfectly examined.

THE following particulars of the terrible fever epidemic in the North-West Provinces are taken from a Calcutta paper:—About 30,000 deaths are estimated to have taken place in the Aligarh district during the month of September, 1879, from the epidemic fever which has broken out in the N. W. Provinces. The fever is said to be so severe that the living are unable to perform the funeral rites of the dead, but either push them into the canals or leave them to be eaten by the birds and beasts of prey. The Hindus appear to have been the principal sufferers and there is scarcely a man, woman, or child who has not had fever more or less severely. The Europeans and East Indians at Aligarh have not suffered so much as their unfortunate friends at Ghaziabad and Delhi, where scarcely a single person has escaped the fever. The epidemic seems to have attained its greatest virulence in the Agra district. On the Rajputana Railway there is not a single soul from the Manager and the Traffic Superintendent down to the lowest menial, who has not suffered severely. At Hattras and Ghaziabad the goods traffic on two or three occasions could not be conducted for want of coolies, the reliefs falling sick as soon as they arrived, and as a temporary measure the through booking with the Oudh and Rohilkand and the Muttra-Hattras Railway was partially suspended for a few days. Though not so bad as in Aligarh and Agra, the amount of fever at Cawnpur has also been very terrible. Amongst the European community, civil and military, the cases are equally numerous and severe, though not fatal. Amongst the natives it is still worse. In the jail, out of 400 prisoners upwards of 150 were in the hospital at one time. The population at Allahabad do not appear to have fared better than their brethren at Aligarh and Cawnpur. The average daily sick amongst the railway employés at Allahabad had been, for natives, during the first half of October, 146, the largest number being 184, and for Europeans the daily averag has been eighteen, the largest number being 24 on one day. At the out-stations every official has had fever. Both the European and the native troops have had a very large number of admissions. At Manowari the fever was so severe that the work of the E. I. Railway's oil factory was entirely stopped for want of hands. The greater number of deaths appears to have occurred amongst the rural population, and this is attributed partly to their having been greatly debilitated by the two years' scarcity immediately preceding the epidemic. We are happy, however, to hear that the fever is on the whole abating.

THE right wing of the 39th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, located at Vepery, which was in March last sent to quell the disturbance in the Rumpa country, and returned back to Madras after a stay of four months will, it is expected, be again sent to Rumpa to form a reserve under Colonel Buck. This wing, on the last occasion, while there, was not engaged against the rebels.

THE author of the work on the "Armed Forces of France in 1885," which attracted much attention when it was first published a short time ago, has contributed to a German military periodical, a paper on the recent development of the French railway system towards the Swiss frontier. France has now, the writer points out, ten lines of railway available for the transport of troops from the great centres and other parts of the country to the frontier of Switzerland; and in view of this fact it behoves (he urges) the military authorities of Germany to continually bear in mind the possibility of a French force being sent through Switzerland when the next war between France and Germany takes place to advance upon Munich and Stuttgart and threaten the flank of the German armies, against which the main French army would be directing an attack from another quarter. The western frontier of Germany, from Strasburg to Cologne, has been rendered so strong that France would never embark upon so desperate and hopeless an enterprise as an isolated advance against such an impregnable line would be. Simultaneously therefore with the direct attack an outflanking movement, either round the north or the south of the western fortresses of Germany, will, it is argued, most certainly be attempted. When the war of 1870 began France had a numerous and powerful fleet, and the disembarkation of an expeditionary force on the shores of the North Sea formed, it is well known, a part of the general plan of operations. The increase of the German navy and the completion of the German system of coast defences would render the successful accomplishment of any such enterprise more hopeless now than it ever was; and consequently is it not probable, the writer asks, "that France, unable to reach Berlin from the north or west, may attempt to do so from the south"? Switzerland, it is true, is a neutral state; but even the guaranteed neutrality of a small country placed between two powerful belligerents is a defence which it would be most unwise for either to rely upon.

THE news from Ireland seems to grow worse. As time passes signs of Fenian organisation become more obvious. Secret conspiracy supplements open agitation; and it is not pleasant to see it plainly stated without any contradiction that Enfield rifles are being imported into Ireland and openly sold. Though the tenants of Ireland may be suffering from various causes, and the whole population undoubtedly feels the present depression, we ought not to look on—if the facts stated are true—and see insurrection organized under our very eyes without any attempt to check it. To let it be supposed that we should tolerate violence even to redress injustice is unfair to the misguided people who are preparing misery for themselves as well as to those whose lives and property are being threatened. So long as agitation was confined to mere denunciation, the Government might perhaps hold its hand and allow the mischief to work itself out; but now that peaceable people are exposed to violence or threats of violence if they fulfil engagements that they have entered into and are prepared to discharge, surely it is time that some steps were taken.

A NIHILIST plot has been discovered in St. Petersburg in a singular manner. A cipher letter to a female prisoner was mislaid by her, and fell into the hands of the authorities, who ascertained that it disclosed a plan for releasing the Nihilist prisoners, in which two officers of the prison had promised their assistance. They were apprehended, and at the residence of one of them were found the cards of a number of medical students, all of whom have been arrested.

PRINCE LEOPOLD opened the Firth College, at Sheffield lately, and on handing the deed of gift to the trustees, the Prince made a speech, in which he commended the devotion of wealth to institutions by which intellectual benefits might be extended among the people. Mr. Firth, the donor of the College to the town, was presented with his bust and fifteen hundred pounds, a sum which is to be appropriated to scholarships.

THE members of the Wanderers' Club entertained Major Chard and Surgeon Major Reynolds at dinner at their house in Pall Mall. About one hundred gentlemen were present. Lord Headley presided, and proposed the toast of the evening, in response to which both guests made appropriate speeches.

THE Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in reply to a request that he would receive a Deputation in reference to the question of the existing agricultural depression and want of employment, has intimated that the matters alluded to in a memorial proposed to be presented to him personally have not escaped the attention of the Government, and he does not think it necessary to give the Deputation the trouble of waiting on him. A private conference on the land question was held in Dublin, at which it was decided to form a Land League for Ireland. Mr. Parnell, M.P., was elected president of the League, and it was decided that he should proceed to America in his official capacity to invoke the aid of Irishmen in that country.

MESSRS. MACLAREN AND SON, Edinburgh, will shortly publish 'Sabbath Mornings with the Bombay Mission,' by the Rev. R. Stothert, Free Church Missionary in Bombay; and 'Fifty Years of Foreign Missions; or, the Foreign Missions of the Free Church of Scotland in their Year of Jubilee, 1879-80,' with map and illustrations.

SAYS "Atlas" in the *World*—I have been tolp that the Attorney-General had no less than two hundred guineas marked on his brief for attending at the Guildhall Police Court on behalf of Mr. Levy Lawson the other day. This, with 'refreshers' for each subsequent attendance, and merely for a preliminary inquiry, strikes me as being pretty well. It seems that barristers' fees keep up, notwithstanding the depression in trade.

MR. ALMARIC RUMSEY, who is well known as a writer on Indian Law, has been appointed Professor of Indian Jurisprudence at King's College, Strand.

THE *Athenæum* understands that Miss Colenso, a daughter of the Bishop of Natal, is engaged in writing a history of the late Zulu War.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND THE PRESS.

OUR contemporary the Madras *Athenæum and Daily News* stated the other day that Dr. Bilderbeck had been deprived by the Madras Government of his appointment of Superintendent of the Rajahmundry Jail because he was suspected of sending a telegram to this journal. Our contemporary truly described the conduct of Government as a harsh measure and surmised that either Dr. Bilderbeck was trapped into an admission that he had sent the telegram, or that his name was ascertained from the Telegraph Office by some underhand means. We do not at present know what the telegram if was that gave offence, nor do know that we have never been called upon by the Government, or anybody else, to give up the name of our telegraphic correspondent. We should not have responded to the call if we had been. It seems certain therefore that, supposing Dr. Bilderbeck did not himself confess to the self impeachment that he had sent a telegram to a newspaper, on a matter of public importance, there has been some espionage in the case which is not very creditable to anybody concerned in it. In the new Telegraph Rules published in the last *Gazette of India*, the following precautions are taken for preserving the secrecy of telegrams:—

Rule 19.—The originals and copies of messages, and the slips containing the numbers of the public papers, are preserved for a period of 18 months after date, with all necessary precautions to ensure their secrecy.

Rule 20.—The originals or copies of messages can only be communicated to the Sender or to the Addressee after proving his identity, or to the authorized attorney of either.

The Sender and Addressee, or the authorised attorney of either, have a right to be furnished with certified true copies of the messages sent or received by them. This right ceases after the expiration of 18 months from the date of the message, and is contingent on the exact date and description of the message to which the request refers being mentioned.

For every such copy a fee of 4 annas per 100 words or fraction of 100 words is payable.

It is to be hoped that the Telegraph Department is in a position to assure the public that these rules are strictly adhered to, even though it may be men in authority who "want to know you how" how certain information gets into a newspaper.—*Madras Mail.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS.

(FROM OCTOBER 18 TO 24 INCLUSIVE.)

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived in Paris on Saturday, and left yesterday for London.

Prince Leopold on Monday formally opened the Firth College, at Sheffield, and delivered an address urging the importance of local efforts to extend superior education, and commending the benevolence of men who, like Mr. Firth, contributed a portion of their wealth for that object. Prince Leopold on Tuesday visited several of the principal manufacturing works at Sheffield, and the next day inspected Mr. Ruskin's Art Museum at Walkley.

Mr. Childers, M. P., addressed his constituents at Knottingley, on Monday, and replied to the speech of Lord Salisbury at Manchester on Friday last, traversing many of his facts and arguments.

Mr. Gladstone arrived in town on Monday.

Mr. Gladstone was interviewed by the reporters of two Paris papers, according to whose accounts he repeated his well known views as to the mistakes committed by the Beaconsfield Government in respect to Egypt, Russia, and Cyprus, and he professed a conviction that the next general election would be favourable to the Liberal party.

At the annual meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance, held on Tuesday at Manchester, an appeal was made in view of the approaching general election for special subscriptions to promote the return of Temperance candidates, and over £5,000 was at once promised, including £1,000 from the Chairman, Sir W. Lawson, Bart.

The Ven. Lord Alwyne Compton has been appointed Dean of Worcester.

Mr. W. Metcalfe, Q.C., has been appointed County Court Judge at Bristol, in place of the late Mr. Fisher.

The corner-stone of a new theological college at Cambridge, to be called Ridley Hall, was laid on Friday. The College is founded by members of the Evangelical party in the Church of England.

The Congress of the Sanitary Institute met on Tuesday at Croydon, when Dr. Richardson, the President, delivered an address, in which he urged various reforms in diet and social customs to enable men to attain what the speaker considered to be the normal term of existence, 100 years. On Wednesday Dr. Alfred Carpenter addressed the Congress upon the subject of improved sanitary measures.

A party of English agriculturists, numbering 75, including women and children, left Southampton on Friday for Texas, where farms have been allotted to them.

A meeting, attended by about 5,000 persons, was held on Sunday, at Westport, Mayo, at which the chief speaker was Michael Davitt, a released Fenian convict, and resolutions calling for a change in the land laws and a curtailment of the privileges of landlords were passed.

At a meeting held in Dublin on Tuesday, under the presidency of ex-Judge Little, it was resolved to establish an Irish National Land League, of which Mr. Parnell, M.P., was elected President.

There is no marked increase in the demand for money, but rates are kept up pretty well. The stock-markets at one time were dull on export bullion operations, but they soon recovered, although at the last they were in most cases a shade easier, owing to an advance in the Bank of France rate of discount. Consols closed at 98.

OBITUARY.—Lieut.-Gen. H. Milne, Bengal Ret.; Dr. F. C. Arnott, C. B., Bo. Ret.; Major-Gen. J. G. Sturrock, Mad. Inf.; Lieut.-Col. T. Harries; Capt. Howe, of Calcutta; Rev. Sir O. Mazgregor, Bart.; Sir G. B. Mathew, C. B.; A. H. Garrod, F. R. S.; Dr. A. Leared; Dr. Domville, C. B.; Lady Lubbock.

The French papers comment variously upon the recent speech of Lord Salisbury, but the *Republique Francaise* and others regard the probability of British co-operation with Germany and Austria in Eastern affairs as threatening not only Russia but other States. The German press generally approves the speech as indicating the surest means of maintaining the peace of Europe; but the St. Petersburg papers display great anger at the remarks of Lord Salisbury with respect to Russia.

A change of Ministry at Constantinople was announced on Saturday, Said Pasha becoming Prime Minister, and Osman Pasha, the War Minister, alone remaining of the former Cabinet. The change is not favourably viewed in France, as the new Foreign Minister of the Porte is believed to be strongly opposed to any concessions to Greece.

The prosecution of M. Humbert and the publisher of the *Marseillaise* before the Paris Correctional Tribunal, for justifying the acts of the Commune and defaming the constituted authorities, resulted in conviction. M. Humbert was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and 2,000 francs fine, and the publisher to one month's imprisonment and 5,000 francs fine.

The long-pending debate in the Roumenian Chamber upon the question of Jewish emancipation has been concluded by the passing of a compromise resolution, which it is believed will be accepted by the Senate and by the Jewish community.

Most disastrous floods have occurred in Murcia. Upwards of 1,000 lives have been lost and enormous amount of property destroyed.

A general election of members for the Portuguese Chamber of Deputies has resulted in the return of a majority favourable to the Ministry.

The Ute Indians having fled from Colorado, the United States troops are being withdrawn from that Territory. The Governor and people of Colorado demand the removal or extermination of the Indians.

The trial of Sir Francis Hincks, at Quebec, for offences in connexion with the Consolidated Bank, which suspended recently, has terminated in conviction upon a charge of signing false returns.

THE HOME PRESS ON LORD SALISBURY'S MANCHESTER SPEECH.

(*Observer.*)

LORD SALISBURY'S speech was an elaborate vindication of the foreign policy of the Government, and a more or less avowed reply to the criticisms which have been so copiously showered upon it by the leading speakers on the Opposition side. Starting from the issue of the famous Circular to which he stood sponsor, Lord Salisbury reviewed the course of events in Eastern Europe down to that latest stage which was opened by the visit of Prince Bismarck to Vienna; thence passing by a natural transition to affairs in Afghanistan he retraced the history of the negotiations and millitary movements which began with our attempt to obtain admittance for our agents into the dominions of the late Amir, and closed, if they have yet closed, with the occupation of Kabul; and, finally, after a rapid glance at the disturbed condition of Ireland, and a denunciation of the measures of the late Government as its cause, Lord Salisbury brought his speech to an end with a vigorous appeal to his hearers to choose between the policy of the present Government and that of their predecessors, on a comparison of consequences at home and abroad. But by far the larger portion of the address was confined to the defence of Ministerial action in foreign affairs; and of this defence we may admit at once that it was, on the whole, effective.

(*Daily News.*)

We doubt very much whether Manchester will be greatly encouraged and comforted by the visit of the Foreign Secretary. It is curious to compare the hesitating, uncertain, and perfunctory way in which he discussed the development of commerce and the spread of Free Trade with the energy and earnestness which he displayed when he came late in the evening to enlarge upon the duty which he thinks we owe to Turkey. The Foreign Secretary among the tariffs and commercial treaties is as much out of his element as Achilles in woman's dress among the girls. His soul is in the kind of foreign policy which his chief has taught him to love. His speech of last night opened out only one unending vista of warlike responsibility and of war—unending at least unless the power of doing mischief be taken out of hands which have apparently little skill to do anything else.

(*Standard.*)

LORD SALISBURY gave a close recapitulation of the successive acts of the Government, accompanied by a clear statement of the motives which had inspired those acts and the results which had followed upon them. With this the English people will be, on the whole, satisfied. The position and policy of Her Majesty's Ministers has at least the merit of being intelligible; that of their opponents has not. Lord Salisbury advised his hearers to judge of the probable future of Liberalism by reference to its past. Which is the transaction that redounds more to the national credit of England—the Treaty of Berlin or the surrender of the Black Sea Clauses of the Treaty of Paris? Which the events of eight years ago, and with the position which England occupied in the scale of European peoples when Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues were dismissed by the constituencies from office, still fresh in their memory, it seems unnecessary to ask whether the country is of opinion that the present moment is opportune for a transfer of political power. If such a question were necessary, more valuable and suggestive materials for an answer could scarcely have been provided than by Lord Salisbury in his speech last night.

(*Morning Advertiser.*)

GRANTED every possible stimulus and inducement ordinarily accountable for successful political gatherings, the broad fact remains that the greatest party meeting ever held in Lancashire has passed an overwhelming vote of confidence in the Ministry, after their five years' retention of power. The Opposition organs, we note, are beginning to back out of the consequence of the celebrated dictum that what Lancashire thinks to-day all England will think to-morrow. Yet it is as true as ever; and although Mr. Cobden once said that the greatest Parliamentary speakers hardly ever affected a division, we have very little doubt that Lord Salisbury's speech in the Manchester Free Trade Hall influenced a election. It marks, even in the noble lord's career, a great step. For it denotes that power of bringing home truths to the public mind—or, in other words, of popularising statesmanship—which, as it were, by a leap or a bound places him in the front rank amongst the leaders of men. By his side of the scale Sir Stafford Sir William Harcourt's rhetorical efforts are vapid declamations, and Lord Hartington's painstaking but commonplace criticisms pointless. It is clear now that if the Liberals hope to hold their own at the next general election, they must completely change their tactics; for the majorities which approved the policy of the Government in Parliament are supported in the strongest trade centres in the kingdom. And yet we know that, if Lord Hartington and Mr. Gladstone and Sir William Harcourt are honest, their first efforts, if they are successful at the polling-booths, must be to undo the work which the Government have been doing for the last three years, and all which has just received the hearty support of Lancashire. The Opposition Press leaders will have to try back and lay their pack on another trail, or they will certainly not be in the hunt when the great national meet takes place.

(*Daily Chroniele.*)

STUPENDOUS efforts have been made to give the appearance of a magnificent success to the Conservative demonstration just held at Manchester; and it must be admitted that those who laboured for that object have not altogether failed. Large numbers of people were brought together; there was unstinted eulogy of the Government, and unsparing abuse of the Opposition. To perform the leading part on such an occasion, no member of the Administration is more competent than the Foreign Secretary. A vigorous speaker, not too careful about his facts, and an unscrupulous assailant of his opponents, Lord Salisbury is suited to a political platform when mere party interests are sought to be promoted. Yet we cannot suppose that his speeches at Manchester have really strengthened the position of the Government in the country. A mob may be temporarily impressed by effective oratory, but the people who read the reports of what is said, and reflect on the statements that are made, will not fail to detect fallacious reasoning, and appraise at their true value the misrepresentations of opponents. Lord Salisbury continued on Saturday the work which he began on Friday, but neither at the Junior Conservative Club nor at the Pomona Gardens did he succeed in placing the policy of the Government in such a light as is likely to alter the judgment of the country.

(*Times.*)

THE Conservative demonstrations at Manchester were chiefly remarkable for their vast and almost unmanageable proportions. The affluence of numbers and the exuberance of zeal displayed by the people collected in the Pomona Gardens were so great as to embarrass the Ministerial orators. Lord Salisbury, probably for the first time in his life, experienced the sensation of being carried about from one part of the scene to another on the shoulders of some stout and devoted partisans. The proceedings afford no reason for supposing that Conservatism has lost ground in the industrial capital of Lancashire since Mr. Disraeli's reception at Manchester seven years ago. Nor was the enthusiasm called forth by Lord Salisbury's visit bestowed only upon the conduct of his own special department. It was an outburst of party spirit strong and thoroughgoing enough to satisfy Sir William Harcourt himself.

(*Sheffield and Rotherham Independent.*)

THE long-heralded death-knell of Liberalism was sounded at Manchester on Saturday—and Liberalism still survives. To tell the truth, the clapper was not quite equal to the work assigned to it. Comparing all the jubilant anticipations of the Tory press with the actual events accomplished in Pomona Gardens, the profane might be reminded of a certain passage about sounding brass and tinkling cymbal. But perhaps this would be too harsh. Lord Salisbury is but human—very human, in his shortcomings, many think him—and it would be cruel to blame him when the holiday spirits of his Lancashire admirers are of so boisterous a description as to silence the magnificent oration which was to have placed beyond criticism the past doings of the Government, and to have revealed a forthcoming policy of overwhelming brilliance. Saturday's result is, anyhow, something of a fiasco.

(*Manchester Examiner.*)

IT is something to know that when we have heard the best and the worst, things remain substantially as before. It is something that we are allowed to believe they have in hand no project which may interfere with the improving prospects of trade, or involve a further addition to the taxation of the people. The noble Marquis is certainly far less mischievously employed in vaunting "flouts and gibes" upon the Liberals for their supposed want of a policy than he would have been in sketching out a career for the country in accordance with his peculiar ideas of the extortionate demands which tradition and national "honour" make upon us. But it is rather hard that while he is himself almost entirely historical and critical, he should pour scorn and contempt upon Lord Hartington and his friends because they decline to extemporise a complete scheme of policy for the British Empire. Let us at least have fair play in this matter. A Government which maintains a strict silence as to the future, and, so far as we can discover, depends for its policy mainly on the chance of a split in the ranks of the Opposition to lay their cards upon the table and commit themselves in advance to a policy which must necessarily be to a large extent of a hypothetical character.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE AUSTRALIA.

(*Morning Post.*)

THE disaster which befel this fine steam-ship through a fracture of the main shaft whilst upon her outward voyage with the heavy Indian mails, when about 16 miles north of Ushant, seems to have been attended with unusual elements of danger, and it is to the presence of mind exhibited by her commander, Captain Jordan, and also in some sense to the commander and officers of her Majesty's ship Valorous, which was promptly despatched by the Admiral in command at Plymouth to the assistance of the disabled vessel, that no loss of life has to be deplored, and that a fine ship has been saved from destruction. The Australia had taken her place in due course at Southampton on Thursday last to carry the weekly Australian and Indian mails *via* Gibraltar, and meet the corresponding steamer at Suez. Since her return to England she had undergone a thorough refit in London, and among other improvements had received a new propeller, though her main shaft had been in use for some years. She left Southampton, as has been stated, on Thursday last with nearly 200 passengers on board, and although the wind was fresh and the sea somewhat rough, all went well until about midday on Friday, when a sudden shock alarmed everybody on board, and it was presently found that the main shaft had parted, and all motive power in the ship stopped. This was sufficiently alarming in itself, but the situation became one of more than ordinary peril when it was realised that the ship was within less than 16 miles of the rocky coast off Ushant, and in the midst of the dangerous currents which it is well known surround this portion of the coast of France. The Australia, which is one of the latest built and finest steamers in the Peninsular and Oriental fleet, was just as powerless for self-help after the accident as a vessel of one-tenth her size, and Captain Jordan, who had only taken the command on the present voyage, having been promoted from the chief-officership of the Hydaspes, brought his best seamanship into play to get his ship's head round and run out into the Channel. He had only five or six English sailors on board, including the petty officers—the rest were lascars—and the worse than wretched incompetency of these men in any position of difficulty was never more thoroughly exemplified. Two hours' labour was literally thrown away in endeavouring to spread sail, and when at length things began to look desperate, by a Providential chance one of the Cunard Mediterranean fleet, the Trentham Hall, having observed on passing the Australia's difficulty, bore down upon her and offered assistance. The sea was running high, and there was considerable difficulty in getting a cable tow rope on board the other steamer, but this was a legacy accomplished, and hopes were at once entertained that by her aid the Australia might be towed out of her perilous position and placed in safety in the open Channel. This hope was, however, frustrated for no sooner had the cable been drawn taut than the rolling of the two ships snapped it, and the labour of refitting was gone over again and again with the same fruitless result. Captain Jordan kept the Trentham Hall alongside all Friday night and throughout Saturday, sometimes being held in tow for a few miles, and then again losing her connexion and drifting dangerously through the rapid currents of the Channel, without power of aiding herself in the last degree. On Saturday one of the North German Lloyd steamers bore down on the Australia, and her commander in endeavouring to get within speaking distance came so close as to endanger the safety of both vessels. In fact it seems to have been a miracle that the North German ship did not run the Australia down, as she actually passed within an arm's length of her, and apologised for her temerity in so doing by declaring her steering gear had got out of order, after which she passed on.

Among the passengers on board the Australia was Lord Napier of Magdala, Governor of Gibraltar, who, with Lady Napier, was returning to the seat of his command. His military bearing and genial good qualities were of immense service to Captain Jordan in keeping the passengers calm and contented, and when on Sunday morning it was determined by Captain Jordan to despatch the captain of the Trentham Hall to Plymouth to obtain Government or other assistance, Lord Napier confirmed the expediency of this act, and, though everybody regretted losing the company of the Trentham Hall, still there was no complaints from anybody, and once more the Australia was almost a derelict upon the waters. During Sunday night and on Monday morning the ship was carried by currents nearly 50 miles, and at daybreak on Monday Captain Jordan found himself nearing Guernsey at a point of danger, where he lay actually between the Casquets Lights on the one hand, and the Guernsey coast on the other. Soundings were at once taken, and whilst this act of precaution was going on her Majesty's ship Valorous (Captain Morant), with an attendant tug, arrived from Plymouth, having been despatched immediately in reply to Captain Jordan's appeal. Captain Morant recommended Captain Jordan to cast anchor at once, to prevent the ship drifting upon the rocks. This was done without loss of time, and the Valorous and the Government tug made immediate preparations for taking the Australia in tow. The difficulties of the situation were, however, very great, and nothing important in the direction of saving the ship had been accomplished on Monday night. On Monday night the position was one of extreme anxiety, and Captain Jordan entrusted to Lord Napier of Magdala the delicate duty of recalling the ladies from their berths, advising them not to go to bed, but to dress as quickly as possible, and assemble in the saloon, as they might at any moment be called upon to take to the boats. This message was conveyed with Lord Napier's accustomed skill and good taste, and did not elicit a single murmur from any lady present. All dressed and retained only the lightest and most valuable belongings they possessed, and in the saloon they remained until the stoutness of the good ship and the calming sea allowed Captain Jordan to let them return to their berths for the night. On Tuesday morning Captain Morant, commander of the Valorous, came on board the Australia, and after consultation with his *confrère*, Captain Jordan, and Lord Napier, it was arranged that the whole of the passengers should be transhipped before noon, and brought on to Plymouth in the Valorous. The work of transhipping the passengers fell, naturally to the crew of her Majesty's ship Valorous—the lascars being nowhere—and the manner in which this task was performed won golden opinions from everybody. The utmost order prevailed, and the regularity with which the boats plied between the two vessels characterised by delicate ladies and children, has been the theme of unlimited praise from all who witnessed it. The contract between the smartness inseparable even from the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and the discipline of one of her Majesty's ships of war can more easily be imagined than described. Lord Napier was so very good as to undertake himself the superintendent of the passengers from the Australia to the Valorous. The ladies and children were first taken off, then the gentlemen in their order of seniority, and the last man to leave the Australia was Lord Napier himself. This narrative has been given to the writer by ladies and gentlemen passengers in the unfortunate vessel, assembled in the Queen's Hotel, and by others the Cornwall Hotel at Plymouth yesterday afternoon, and there is no exception to the one outburst of gratitude which they desire should be conveyed to the commander and officers of Her Majesty's ship Valorous, to whom, under Providence, they feel they are indebted for services impossible to be over-estimated, rendered in a manner which can never be forgotten. It may be here explained that Captain Morant and his officers gave up their own berths in the Valorous for the use of the ladies they had rescued, and altogether their conduct seems to have been thoroughly gallant and sailor-like. Before the passengers left the Australia, notwithstanding the excitement of the occasion, an address of condolence and the misfortune of confidence in Captain Jordan, commander of the Australia, was got up and signed by every individual, commencing with Lord Napier of Magdala, himself placing the document in the hands of the commander, Captain Jordan, who, along with the officers and crew of his ship and the post-office officials, remained on board the Australia. When the Valorous left the Australia the latter was in tow of two tug

write that letter in connection with what appeared in *Vanity Fair*?—That I swear.

You wrote to other friends?—I did.

Did you dictate your letters?—I did.

Do you mean to say you did not suppose for a moment that Mr. Bowles was not likely to allude to the subject in *Vanity Fair*, when you wrote to him?—I do.

And yet Mr. Bowles had previously alluded in his paper to the death of Mr. Lionel Lawson?—Yes; he had written a kindly notice. I wrote that letter to him as a friend of the late Mr. Lawson: and he was staying at the time in a house in the country.

You wrote to others?—Yes, to several others.

Why did you swear last time that you did not?

The Attorney-General.—Mr. Lawson did not, I think, say anything of the kind.

Mr. Labouchere.—I think you will find he did.

(To Witness:) To whom did you write?—To my brother-in-law and to several friends, as I have already explained.

Give me their names?—I forgot their names for the moment.

You have said, I think, that you begged Mr. Bowles not to publish this?—Mr. Bowles wrote to me, and asked me for a version of what had occurred, for publication in *Vanity Fair*. He wrote to me on the Tuesday and said he should be in his office on the following day for the performance of his editorial duties. I replied that I could not manage to give him a version for publication, because I was going to adopt other means to bring the facts before the public.

Do you mean to swear you did not intend to possess the mind of Mr. Bowles with your version of what had occurred?—Most distinctly I do. I wrote to him and to friends in the country where I knew the matter would be discussed, and I did not wish your false version of what took place to be believed.

[Letter produced.]

That is your letter?—Yes: and it was written in answer to the application by Mr. Bowles for a version of what had taken place for *Vanity Fair*.

Did you not say last time that you wrote to him requesting him not to publish an account of the *fracas*?—I wrote to him in the terms I have already explained.

He had this letter in his possession?—No doubt.

Is this the letter: "Dear Bowles,—I cannot manage in at present. Other ways of getting at facts will probably be adopted. This is confidential?"—Yes.

That alluded to his request to send him an account in your name?—Exactly. How could I imagine that he would use an account transmitted to him at another house. He asked me to supply an account for publication. I said I can't quite manage that. Other means will be taken. This is confidential. I did not want it to ooze out that I might take proceedings at law. I did not think that Mr. Bowles would be likely to allude to the matter in *Vanity Fair*.

Can you tell me the first time you wrote any account of the *fracas*?—No.

Did you write the same night or on Wednesday?—Idon't recollect. I can't change my memory. I dictate all my letters to a private secretary. I dictated that very account to Mr. Bowels. As far as my memory serves I did not dictate any account which was not sent to any individuals.

Did you at any time dictate an account to your secretary which did not form part of a letter sent to your particular friends?—I have no recollection of having done so.

Do you mean to say you cannot recollect?—I don't believe I did. I have no recollection of it. I swear to the best of my belief I never did.

This is a copy of the *Manchester Guardian*, is it not?—(Witness taking the paper) Yes, October.

(Mr. Labouchere then read the paragraph from the *Manchester Guardian* giving an account of the *fracas*.) When did you hear of that "par Pr"—I heard of it two days afterwards.

Did you apply to the *Manchester Guardian* on the matter?—I did not make any application to the *Manchester Guardian*.

Has it ever before occured that paragraphs have appeared in other newspapers as having been "published in the *Daily Telegraph* this morning," which never appeared in the *Daily Telegraph*?—Not that I am aware of. It evidently shows some mistake, and I believe they apologised and explained the matter after.

Were you at the office of your paper the night of the *fracas*?—I know nothing of what transpired at my office that night, the following day, or for two or three days after, for I was otherwise occupied. I went home that night, and remained at home all next day.

Did you tell any one of an account for the newspapers? You have a secretary, did he go to the office?—I think it very likely my secretary went. I do not think I sent him. I had constant messengers coming to my house with letters addressed to me at the office.

Some of those letters referred to matters connected with he newspaper?—Yes.

And you sent them to the heads of the different departments?—Yes, and told them to deal with them.

And in some cases you sent a note or message to say how they were to be treated?—Very likely.

Yet you said, you did not mix yourself up in the management of the paper?—I was forced to open certain letters that were addressed to me at Fleet-street.

I want to know whether you carried on from your own house your business as an editor?—I did not.

Have you had any business relations with the *Manchester Guardian*?—Have I? No.

Has the *Daily Telegraph*?—I believe that they occasionally interchanged news. I believe the office so far has had some business arrangements.

When you say the office, you mean the newspaper of which you are part proprietor?—Exactly.

Any how, has it not been the habit of the office in London to give printed slips of what was going to appear in the paper next day?—I cannot answer that question; I really do not know. It belongs to the sub-editorial department.

Can you tell me that that is the case, when you have been connected with that newspaper 20 years?—I have been editor twelve years.

But you have been connected with the paper 20 years?—With the office.

Do you mean to tell me seriously that you are not fully aware of the habit of the office to give out slips for country papers of what is going to appear next day?—I can swear that I do not believe such a habit exists in our office, and I do not believe it does.

Will it surprise you to hear that a similar account was telegraphed to the *New York Herald*?—I do not know.

Will it surprise you to hear that the person who telegraphed this to the *New York Herald* said he went to the office of the *Daily Telegraph* on the Wednesday night, that he was there given a slip, and was told that this was the account of what the editor said had occurred?—I know nothing of what occurred at the office.

Would it surprise you to hear that this occurred in your office?—It would. I do not believe that such a message could have been conveyed.

Not that such a message was conveyed to America?—That that was the account furnished by me.

Then you don't believe that a slip was given by the editor to send to the *New York Herald*?—I don't say that. I don't believe that any such slip was furnished by the editor—that is, myself—or containing my account.

Do you consider that if a slip was furnished in that way you are not responsible for it?—How can I be? I had not been near the office, nor knew what was going on.

Who was the gentleman who would know about it—Mr. Lesage?—Very likely.

Would he?—Very likely. You may take it that he knew about it if those slips were distributed.

Is there any other gentleman but Mr. Lesage or yourself who would give the order for the distribution of the slips?—No, only us two.

Then, if neither you nor Mr. Lesage gave the order, who else would?—The sub-editor might.

Who is the sub-editor?—Mr. Ellerthorpe.

Do you think that Mr. Ellerthorpe would be likely to distribute the printed slips to country and American newspapers?—It is possible.

Without your knowledge?—Possibly.

Without the knowledge of Mr. Lesage?—Very likely not.

Had Mr. Lesage a general authority from you to do it?—No.

Would he do it without your authority?—Yes.

Do you tell me that you never inquired in your office about this?—I will swear that for days afterwards I knew nothing about it; but I subsequently made some inquiries on the subject, and I was informed that on the night of the incident between you and myself various news agencies pressed down to know what had really happened. There was drawn up what the person inquired or believed to be a air version of the transaction which had taken place. It was put on a printed slip. He explained why he did so, and that was in order that they might, if they liked, telegraph it to the provinces.

Who gave you this information?—I think it was Mr. Lesage.

The slip printed. Did he do it; did he get it?—He himself or somebody with him.

Did you rebuke Mr. Lesage?—I am not aware that I did.

How did he know of these circumstances?—I havn't the least idea.

To whom did you tell the circumstances?—To everybody I met.

Among the everybody did you tell Mr. Lesage?—I don't remember that I did.

Can you not recollect telling any one connected with your newspaper of what had happened?—I probably told Mr. O'Connor, my secretary, when he came the next day.

He was the connecting link between you and the newspaper at this time?—He was not.

Who was the connecting link?—I have told you I have not carried on the business of the newspaper since my relative died.

You were in communication with your office during this time?—Occasionally.

Will you swear that words or words tantamount to those which appeared in the *Manchester Guardian* were not dictated by you to Mr. O'Connor?—Distinctly. Mr. O'Connor may have made remarks on the subject to any one connected with the paper.

Did he tell you about these slips?—I believe two or three days afterwards, when I saw what had appeared in the *Manchester Guardian*, he told me of the slip having been given. I said, "What does this mean"; the *Manchester Guardian* publishing a statement one day, and apologising the next?" and then he gave me, as an explanation, what he had heard at the office.

When we may take it as follows—you dictated accounts to your private secretary?—Yes.

He was in communication with your office?—Yes.

Do you call it publishing to issue slips to different news agents for their information?—No, distinctly not; because it leaves it to them to use it or not, if they think fit.

You seriously say that it is not publication?—No.

And yet you have been connected for 20 years with the *Daily Telegraph*?—Yes.

You did not think this a dirty, sneaking way of getting out a fact?—I am not going to answer such a question. I can swear that I knew nothing of the transaction at all for days after it had happened.

The Attorney-General objected.

Mr. Labouchere.—Part of my case is that Mr. Lawson is a disgrace to journalism, and I have not used too strong words (laughter.)

Do you consider it an honourable thing on your part to show these slips to the different representatives of the country newspapers?—I did not issue them. I knew nothing about them.

Sir Robert Carden.—I think you have got all you want pretty much.

Mr. Labouchere.—Last time you were here I asked you whether a message from Mr. Montagu Williams to Mr. Stephens was correct. Is this it?—(document handed to Witness).

Witness.—Yes; I said that is not the version which I agreed with Mr. Williams should be given. We referred to it on the last occasion. What I said was, I had thrashed you because you had defiled the memory of my relative before he was in his grave, and if you did that again I would thrash you again.

Do you mean to say that you wish to evade the consequences of having made these threats by saying that the account was not as you dictated to Mr. Montagu Williams?—I wish to evade no consequences. I am simply stating what I believe to be the truth. Mr. Montagu Williams has never to my knowledge written in the *Daily Telegraph*. I don't believe he possesses literary talent (laughter).

Do you regard him as an educated man?—Yes.

That he can write English—I don't mean Telegraph English (laughter), but the English of an educated man?

The Attorney-General objected to the question.

Do you consider that if a man makes a threat and does not fulfil it, he is guilty of a cowardly action?

The Alderman.—I do not think that that is a fair question.

Mr. Labouchere.—Yes, sir, the libel is that I stated that Mr. Lawson was a coward. I justify the statement and say hat he was.

The Alderman.—I think he showed very good sense.

Mr. Labouchere.—I don't think that "Discretion is the better part of valour" (laughter). It is Mr. Lawson himself who has chosen to raise this question. He asks you to send me to prison for saying that he is a coward, and I am justifying that statement by proof.

(To be continued.)

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NOTICES.

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A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH DOG-CART, by Bennett of Ipswich, with Brinsmead patent, in capital order, price Rs. 500.
Just landed ex S. S. "Nepaul," a Sociable Barouche, built by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury, price Rs. 2,000.
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NOTICE.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive OFFERS up to the 30th November, 1879, for the PURCHASE of the MYRABOLAN or HIRDA CROP of the Kanara and Belgaum Collectorates, for the season beginning with the 1st November, 1879, and ending with the 30th April, 1880.
The following exhibits the quantities, more or less, likely to be available for sale, and the Depôts at which delivery will be made:—

KANARA DISTRICT.

1	Kadra Bunder Depôt about 3,000 candies of 560 lbs. each.		
2	Coompta Bunder about 1,000	do.	do.
3	Honawar Bunder about 600	do.	do.

BELGAUM DISTRICT.

Bidi Taluka. About 4,000 Candies of 560 lbs. each.		Belgaum Taluka. About 1,500 Candies of 560 lbs. each.	
1	Khanapatir Depôt.	1	Katgali Depôt.
2	Hemergah do.	2	Waggoli do.
3	Sitawadeh do.	3	Kinieh do.
4	Gunji do.	4	Sylloor do.
5	Watre do.	5	Hajgoli do.
6	Shiroli do.	6	Mawinarch do.
7	Gotgali do.	7	Kitawadeh do.
8	Chapoli do.	8	Patne do.
9	Jamboli do.	9	Kalagatch do.
10	Kankumbi do.	10	Gulawadeh do.
11	Kongle, do.	11	Wagotrah do.
		12	Oong um do.
		13	Shegoli do.
		14	Chandgad do.
		15	Sundi do.
		16	Chinchani do.

N. B.—The Myrabolans may be taken by carts direct from the Depôts of the Belgaum Collectorate to the Vingorla bunder via the Ambolghat Road, excepting from Depôts which are situated from 3 to 5 miles from the roads and to which they are usually taken by pack bullocks.

TERMS.

1. Offers to be written in English must specify the rate offered per candy of 560 lbs. weight, and not be for a lesser quantity than the collection at any one of the Bunder Depôt, shown, or group of Village Depôts in a Taluka (Bidi or Belgaum).
2. A Deposit of Rupees 1,500 for each Bunder Depôt and group of Taluka Depots must be paid at once on acceptance of offer when the usual agreement will have to be entered into.
3. The Myrabolans or Hirda must be taken without selection, and as they arrive at the Bun